

The Lacombe Guardian

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Summary of Late War News

London, Nov. 26.—The view of the best informed observers in the war office now is that we have turned the corner in the war. This view takes account of possible setbacks in the Balkans and at the Dardanelles. This does not mean that anyone expects the war to be over soon. On the contrary, the outlook is for a very long spell of war ahead, but with the balance steadily increasing in our favor.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Reports are in circulation in Greece that Great Britain and France are preparing for important new efforts in the Balkans. The Salonika correspondent of the Petit Journal says he has learned from a member of the Serbian government that Premier Asquith of Great Britain sent a telegram on Monday to the Serbian government giving firm assurance that Great Britain and France will carry through the expedition. Mr. Asquith is quoted as having said: "I can assure you France and England are preparing surprises in the Balkans. You will shortly have corroboration thereof."

London, Nov. 26.—It is stated that the Roumanian government has refused Austrian and German requests for permission for their warships to proceed along the Danube toward Galatz.

CANADA'S DOMESTIC LOAN WILL BE FOR \$50,000,000 PAYING 5 PER CENT INTEREST

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 17.—An announcement will be made on Monday next, November 22nd, at Ottawa, of all the terms and conditions of the Canadian war loan, which is to be floated within the Dominion. This definite announcement was made this afternoon by the finance minister, the Hon. W. T. White, while addressing a large gathering of business men at the Halifax Board of Trade. He discussed in detail Canada's financial condition as a result of the war. The Hon. Mr. White said he hoped the people of Canada would give the loan their best support. He believes it a most attractive opportunity for investment.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The Canadian domestic loan will be for \$50,000,000, it was reported here tonight. It will pay 5 per cent interest, and will be sold at 97½. The first payment will be made on November 30th, and will be ten per cent. The next payment will be 7½ per cent, on January 3rd, and 20 per cent, each February, March, April, and May 1st. Brokers will be allowed a 1 per cent for placing portions of the loan and looking after installments and collections. On June 1st a full half year interest payment will be made.

PANAMA CANAL WILL BE CLOSED FOR SIX MONTHS

Panama, Nov. 18.—Owing to the tying up of the Panama Canal by the recent slide, many employees, mainly in the operating divisions, are being lured off for given vacations, which is taken here to November 30th, as the canal will remain closed for a much longer time than was first expected.

In some cases employees are being dismissed. It has been learned that it is the intention of Major-General George W. Goethals, governor-general of the canal zone, to force a temporary channel through the slide as quickly as possible, and pass through the waterway a few ships which have been waiting since the canal closed, and then

again shut off traffic through the canal until all danger of slides has been definitely passed. This probably will not be less than six months, according to the best available estimates.

The condition of the slide remains virtually unchanged, although slight gains are now being made by the dredges against the mass which is blocking the channel.

FARMERS' OUTING

Under the auspices of Lake-side Union, U.F.A., the semi-annual outing of the farmers of the Lacombe District will be held at the Experimental Farm on Wednesday next, December 1st. All farmers in the district are requested to take a holiday on this occasion, and the ladies are invited to bring baskets. Supt. Hutton has promised the visitors a good time. These visits to the Farm are becoming more popular every year, and it is expected that the turnout on this occasion will beat all records. Remember the date—Wednesday, December 1st.

"THE MINISTER'S BRIDE"

The above is the title of a laughable comedy in four acts, which will be presented to the citizens of Lacombe on Thursday evening, December 2nd, in the Comet Theatre. The "Minister's Bride" will be the hit of the theatrical season. The Ladies Aid of St. Andrew's Church is working hard to make the play a success, and if work will do it success is assured. The best histrionic talent in Lacombe is being in the cast, and it will be one long laugh from start to finish. Besides the play a grand concert is being prepared, in which the leading local talent will take part. Among those on the program are Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Woody, Miss M. Cameron, Mr. Bird, and a male quartette. The tickets have been placed at the low price of 75c for reserved seats, and 50c for general admission. As the seats will sell out quickly everyone intending to go should have their reservation made now.

It is probably correct that recruiting in Alberta is about exhausted—so long as prospective recruits are given to understand that no one knows how long an enlisted man must "soldier" in Canada before being allowed to get to the front. The allotments of barracks life are neither numerous nor over-powering, and if it is not going to affect the strength of the allied forces at the fighting line for an indefinite time whether he enlists or not, the young man is not to blame for preferring the freedom of civilian life. When the country really wants him to get on the job it can have him. It can't have him in any great numbers unless and until that is what it wants him for.

The Calgary Herald is incensed at the hoglessness of the hog raisers in that vicinity who, it seems, have been indifferent to the allotments of prices ranging from 7½ to 7½c and holding out for something better. This says the Herald is "offering an opportunity to their Buffalo and other competitors to swamp the eastern markets with their dressed product." It is not a "flood" of Buffalo pigs the Herald is afraid of, but the Buffalo pork; not an invasion by United States hog raisers, but by United States packers. Before the Alberta farmer is convinced of his patriotic duty to keep the Canadian market for the Canadian packer by selling his hogs for less than he thinks he should get, it will be necessary to show him the reasons and propriety of the spread between the prices through the waterway and a few ships which have been waiting since the canal closed, and then

Manufacturers Are Highway Robbers

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Details are published in the Wall Street Journal in connection with war profits made by Canadian firms.

"Big profits," says the Wall Street Journal, "are indicated by many of the Canadian war stocks."

The New York publication then proceeds to comment upon the profits made by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Amherst and Montreal.

"Canadian Car Foundry's total business," says the paper, "consists of a number of orders. The first was for 2,500,000 shrapnel and a similar number of high explosive shells, and aggregated about \$83,000,000. Most of the order was supplied among various manufacturers in Canada and the United States. Another order was for three million shells, amounting to approximately \$53,000,000, nearly all of this order was supplied by the Canadian Car and Foundry. Other orders for shell parts booked totalled about \$146,000,000. On the shell orders a sublet Canadian Car and Foundry's commission is about \$7.30 per shell. On this basis, profits from orders on hand should have run over twenty million dollars. Profits of this size, if realized in the fiscal year just begun, would pay interest on the \$5,817,416 bonds, and leave a balance equal to more than 150 per cent, on the combined issue of \$7,250,000 preferred and \$4,225,000 common stock."

Commenting on the above profits, the Ottawa Citizen says tonight:

"Hard, cold business. The Canadian Car and Foundry company has a big factory at Port Hope, Ontario, and a large frozen finance, the Fort William people paid a bonus of \$250,000 to the Canadian Car and Foundry company for the privilege of having car shops in Fort William."

"At the present time, little or no work is being done at Fort William, while the company is subletting contracts in the United States. As a matter of fact, all orders sublet by Canadian interests in the United States will escape any suggested Dominion war taxation."

The Dominion Iron and Steel company of Sydney, the Wall Street Journal states that it has been running night and day at capacity in turning out shells and parts of shells, also tubs and other by-products.

The Dominion Coal Company says it finds it difficult to find bottoms for the enormous orders.

"It is estimated," says the Journal, "that earnings are now running at the rate of eight million a year, or 13 per cent, on the common stock after the payment of accumulated dividends and all other charges."

"Steel Company of Canada (Hamilton)," continues the Wall Street Journal, "is another concern that fattened very materially from war orders. This company is said to have a contract for all the shells it can make for two years and is now showing earnings at the rate of \$500,000 monthly."

"Profits are running at the rate of over 26 per cent, on the company's entire capitalization. The \$6,400,000 preferred stock is sharing equally with all \$11,500,000 common stock in all profits over 7 per cent on all orders."

"National Steel Co. has large orders for cars and shells. The company is machining 2,000 shells a day confining itself entirely to machining and steel forgings supplied by the Steel Company of Canada. It is understood that earnings are running at the rate of over 40 per cent, on the common stock."

Of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., the Wall Street Journal says that it has just increased its capacity by the sale of \$2,500,000 of stock, "for the purpose of extending its scope for taking further war orders."

Other United States papers are writing on the war orders executed by Canadian firms. The Boston Transcript in a recent edition says:

"Shrapnel and high explosives manufacturers in Canada are making 50 per cent profit on their business it is stated. The estimate is based on a report sent out by Sir Henry M. Pellett (on the reserve of officers of the Canadian militia), president of the Steel and Radiation Company, Ltd. On 100,000 18-pounder shrapnel shells at \$3.80 each, a total of \$380,000, the profit is \$200,000, Sir Henry states. A similar profit, he says, was made on the renewal of the contract."

VIVID NARRATIVE OF DISASTER TO HOSPITAL SHIP

Dover, Nov. 27.—This British hospital ship Anglia, with about three hundred wounded men aboard, in addition to the crew, officers, and attendants, 385 in all, bound from France for Dover, struck a mine in mid-channel today and sank in a very short time. Nearly 100 men, most of them seriously wounded and in the cost, lost their lives.

The collier Lusitania which was nearby at the time of the accident, immediately went to the assistance of the Anglia, and her boats had been just lowered when she also struck another mine and foundered. All her crew were saved. A patrol vessel succeeded in rescuing three hundred of the Anglia's passengers and crew, including some nurses. A number of bodies were recovered.

The Anglia was the ship that conveyed the King back from France on the occasion of his recent injury.

The mines are supposed to be ones that broke loose during recent storms.

London, Nov. 18.—The sinking of the Anglia, although the first case in the war of a hospital ship meeting disaster while carrying wounded, has caused great anxiety in the public mind, as it had been supposed that the English Channel was entirely free of danger from mines. The news papers, indulge in much speculation, some of them offering explanations that they must have been German mines. The Anglia had 200 out cases aboard. When the rescuing vessels reached her she was badly down by the head and her propellers were racing. Her stern was so high above the sea that one of the rescuing vessels was able to pass under her and forty men dropped overboard.

The crew of the Lusitania give vivid narratives of the disaster, according to which after terrific explosion, the bows of the Anglia seemed to melt away until the sea lapped her rails. She surged forward, however, in a vain attempt to reach shore. Soon many boats came to the rescue, including those sent by the Lusitania. Those watching the scene saw the soldiers coming up from below, assembling on deck, and calmly waiting for the rescue. A rescuing vessel ran right under the sinking steamer's stern and immediately the crew set to work, under greatest difficulties, to transfer the wounded. Every moment the stern of the doomed vessel rose higher, and the hull veered sideways as though about to turn turtle, but still the crew worked on. Some of the women were seen to keep their footing on the sloping deck, fell into the sea and were picked up by the rescuers. Others jumped overboard. All the while the nurses worked with splendid devotion, and the crew transferred their patients to the boats. The difficulties were augmented by the racing propeller, which gave a circular motion to the Anglia.

The end came with dramatic suddenness. With wounded soldiers and doctors, nurses, and sailors still clinging to the stern

the vessel appeared for a moment to stand on her bows, then suddenly went under, but left the Red Cross flag flying at her mast six feet above the water, marking the fatal spot.

GERMANY DECLINING SAYS HON. W. T. WHITE

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 17.—Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, this evening delivered an address before the Canadian Club at Halifax, his subject being "The Progress of the War." "Germany," he said, "has passed the zenith of her power. The advantage now rests with the allies, and this advantage will be increased day by day. Hang on dog perseverance does it—and we shall win." His optimism, he said, was no superficial thing, but was the result of careful and reasoned consideration of the initial strategy of the Germans that aimed at the capture of Paris in ten days, of the defeat of the Kaiser's forces at the Marne, and of the growing strength and resources of the allied powers.

Addressing the board of trade this afternoon, Mr. White said that prior to the outbreak of war, Canada had been borrowing millions every month. When war was declared, no more money could be borrowed. For the first six months after August, 1914, Canada had an adverse balance of \$60,000,000. Since then all had been changed. There was now a trade balance in our favor, economy had resulted in the husbanding of our resources; our manufacturing industries were working at capacity; and our crops were heavy. It had been marvelous the way Great Britain had been able to raise, equip, and maintain in the field over three million men. This war would not be won by any other means, but by attrition by the nation that could longest stand the strain on her resources.

Canada had sent her thousands of men, and he thought she should now send money also.

SMALL BOATS ON HIGH SEAS NOT EXACTLY PLACE OF SAFETY

Washington, Nov. 18.—While the United States will wait for the Austrian reply to Ambassador Penfield's inquiry concerning the circumstances under which the Italian liner was sunk, it is stated officially today that the placing of American citizens in small boats on the high seas was not regarded as, according to the meaning of the term as used in international law, in its correspondence with Germany over the Frye case, the United States government expressed the view that open boats did not constitute a place of safety.

An official interpretation to apply to United States citizens, whether travelling on belligerent or neutral ships, when officials qualified their assertions somewhat by stating that if a vessel was destroyed within a few miles of shore, but what weather conditions and the opportunity given for passengers to be transferred even then were pertinent conditions. This intimation it generally was believed thought that the government would develop the entire question of submarine warfare further, in correspondence with Austria, and that even though the Austro-Hungarian admiral has declared, 45 minutes were given passengers and crew of the Ancona to be transferred, this was not regarded as affording United States citizens a sufficient opportunity to be saved.

The International Society of the Red Cross at Geneva has notified the British War Office that the Greek Red Cross Society has volunteered to furnish information to the families of English prisoners of war in the hands of Turkey.

The Millers Oppose Free Wheat

Mr. W. A. Black, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., may be right when he says that, free wheat between the Canadian and American sides would have cost the Canadian farmer at least 15c a bushel on the year's crop. The knowledge which he possesses from the economic standpoint may be such that he knows whereof he speaks, and his opposition to free wheat may be justified on those grounds.

Nevertheless, if Mr. Black desires to prevent free wheat, and to convince the western farmers that his conclusions are sound, he can do it much better by building big flour mills with the immense earnings of his company than by merely making statements, which, by the way, are emphatically disputed by the farmers who have the wheat to sell.

It is a pretty difficult matter to convince either the free wheat farmer or the citizen with an open mind that the American market has nothing more for the Canadian farmer than the Canadian market has for the American farmer. In view of the fact that, during a year when the farmers and other nearly went "broke" the Ogilvie Milling Co. made tidy clean-up of something over \$1,000,000 in one way and another.

If there is any advantage in the American market, that advantage has been created by the building of big flour mills to grind American wheat. It is chiefly because of the big flour mills that a local market has been established at Minneapolis which offers some inducements, apparently, to Canadian wheat growers.

The people of Western Canada would rather sell their wheat in Canada than in the United States, provided prices are the same. And they are not particularly anxious to export wheat; they would much rather export flour, keeping the by-products for the stock of the farmers, if the Canadian milling companies would supply adequate mills to grind our wheat and to create somewhat similar conditions to those of Minneapolis.

The fact is, however, that the directors of companies like the Ogilvie sit back at Montreal and pull down their profits—this year upwards of a million dollars—and trust to the people of Canada to protect their home industry for them. What the Ogilvies, and others, who are doing is building big flour mills all over the West. If they want to preserve this country for their own industry they should at least provide for the natural increase in that industry because of the increasing yield of wheat, and thus do something to take care of a surplus wheat which is yearly getting greater. That would also help to create in Western Canada a local market somewhat in keeping with that of Minneapolis, thereby improving the local demand, and would probably do away altogether with the frequent differences in price in favor of Minneapolis, which the western farmer naturally desires to take advantage of, if there is any advantage.

If Mr. Black and his brother millers will supply the big mills that will create a competitive local market they will do much to eliminate the sentiment in favor of free wheat. The western farmers and people are prepared to listen to the plea of the millers, and others, free just as soon as the Dominion millers can show us that they are prepared to shoulder their responsibilities and provide the milling facilities that the interests of that industry demand. It is unfortunate for all concerned, however, that the millers are not doing it. A dozen big flour mills in Western Canada for next year would have an important bearing on the present free wheat sentiment.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

PREDICTS END OF WAR WITHIN NINE MONTHS

Reasons of all kinds are being given to support the view that the war will be over in nine months. Some of these reasons are mere guesses, but others have some real basis in fact, even when the deduction may not be fully justified. It will be interesting and valuable, therefore, to examine these various reasons and see what general conclusion is justified, or at least find out how far a general conclusion can be justly and fairly reached. The decided elements are not all known, but most of the uncertainties have become certainties. Only Roumania today, of all the nations that might reasonably come into the war, remains without. The man-power on each side is fully defined, and all that goes to make that man-power effective may be reasonably appraised.

When the war began, the newspapers and periodicals were filled with estimates of the number of men each side could put in the field. There is no need to rehearse all the arithmetic of those days. It was clear then that the Teutons could put twelve million men in the field; not all at once, but gradually. This they have done. They have lost about four million in killed, desperately wounded, and prisoners, so that they have still about eight million effectives.

Bulgaria makes little or no difference to the man-power, as Bulgaria's army is less than four hundred thousand. What Bulgaria has contributed is not men, but a friendly route from Austria to Constantinople. Bulgaria is not a nation just now, but a highway by which the Teutons may aid the Turk.

To oppose this eight million fighting men which the Teutons still have, the Allies have fully twelve million:

Great Britain.....	2,000,000
France.....	3,500,000
Italy.....	1,500,000
Russia.....	5,000,000
Total.....	12,000,000

Thus the Allies have now a third more men than the Teutons. In man-power, the Allies are supreme. If it were a question of numbers only, the Allies should finish the war in three months, instead of nine.

Unfortunately, it is not entirely a question of numbers. The Teutons' eight million are better armed and better equipped than the Allies' twelve millions. The Allies are still somewhat inferior in rifles, in heavy guns, and in quantities of ammunition. The Russians have lost a tremendous number of rifles in their recent defeats, and a considerable number of cannon. It will take them six months to replace that equipment even with the greatest of success in manufacturing on the part of Japan and the United States. The loss of Poland was a heavy blow to the metallic and industrial resources of Russia, as the loss of Belgium and Northern France was to the Allies. The capture by the Teutons of one-third of the Allies' metal factories has been one of the great causes making for a long war. It benighted the Teutons, and weakened the Allies.

Further, the twelve million Allied troops are not so well trained nor so well organized as the eight million Teutons. In the early part of the war the public in England and Canada were fed up on falsehoods about the imminent collapse of Austria and the Austrian army. But Austria has not collapsed, and her armies are still in the field. Indeed, it was the Austrian, not the German, 12-inch howitzers which broke the Belgio-French line at Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp. During the early part of the war the machine gun equipment of both Germans and Austrians was so vastly superior to that of the Allies that once battalions of Teutons had a defensive power equal to two battalions of the Allies.

But, as Belloc and other critics are inclined to believe, the supply of machine guns, howitzers and ammunition is now ap-

proaching equality. When this equality is reached the superiority of the Allies' numbers will begin to show itself. That point may be reached by the beginning of the new year; it surely must be reached before the spring of 1916. If it is not reached by that time, then the Allies will be displaying an incompetence which does not deserve a victory.

Undoubtedly, the chief reason why the Allies should be able to bring their equipment up to equality with the Teutons is their command of the seas. The wonder of the world is the awful and majestic superiority of the British sea-power. Without a battle, with only a few skirmishes, the German and Austrian fleets have been rendered harmless, though not destroyed. The German submarines, for many weeks subsequent to February 15, when the German submarine offensive began, caused much mischief in the minds of the British, but they have surely been proscribed and successfully advanced. We get only occasional glimpses of what is going on there, but it is evident that the northern terminus of the Kiel canal will soon be as securely sealed as the southern end. The traffic in cotton, iron ore, and other contraband, between the Scandinavian countries and Germany, is being slowly reduced to a minimum. By the spring of 1916 the British fleet should be operating fairly freely through the dangerous straits which connect the Baltic with the Atlantic.

As in the days of Napoleon, the command of the sea is essential to the success of a great campaign on land. Germany and Austria have given up all hope of regaining command of the sea in any direction. Their boats are resting in their harbors, awaiting the day when the Allies shall have advanced sufficiently to proceed with their destruction.

Further, the British have manufactured a new fleet of thirty monitors and three hundred submarines, with which they will ultimately penetrate every harbor and mine the enemy's coast line. From conquest of the open sea, Great Britain will proceed to the conquest of inland waters. These monitors are single-turreted ships containing one or two large guns. They are vastly superior to the two or three vessels used in the defence of the Belgian coast in October, 1914. They are more powerful and have guns of much larger caliber. They are also draughted with a double hull, which makes them almost mine-proof and torpedo-proof.

The submarines are, in part, of the "chaser" type. They have a considerable speed, and are intended to "chase" other submarines. No one knows the full secrets of these nor of the monitors. All we know is that with this new fleet, it will be possible for the British to land first in Belgium or on the German North Sea coast between Denmark and Holland. This may be advisable when the great drive gets under way.

No one considers that Germany will succeed in her dash to the sea, but all nations under her feet for any reason. The stopping of the supply of raw cotton will not allow the sale against her. The stopping of foodstuffs will not be the one decisive factor. The shortage of money will not be the deciding element. The dwindling numbers will not in itself cause her to sue for peace. It will be the combination of all these. Or to put it in another way, the Allies must win at every point.

The Allies must show their superiority in:

- (a) Control of the open seas.
- (b) Ability to bombard all the ports of the enemy and invade his rivers and bays.
- (c) A man-power superior to

THERE IS NO GOOD EXCUSE —YOU SHOULD FIGHT OR PAY

The collectors throughout the district in the interest of the Patriotic Fund will start actively this week on their work. Some work has already been done, and from the progress reported we think that the sum allotted to this district will be raised without difficulty.

There have been various objections urged by those who have been unfavorable to the fund. Invariably, however, these objections have proved to be far from sufficient to justify any man in refusing to do his duty to his country and thus placing himself in a position where he will be misunderstood and mistrusted by his neighbors and fellow citizens. The vast majority of those who hesitated for one reason or another, are deciding to do their part.

Three objections have been raised oftener than any others. Some are afraid of graft in the handling of the money. They have not understood that all subscriptions are publicly acknowledged and that all accounts are audited by the Auditor General of Canada, the auditing department of the Canadian Government. Every detail in the administration of the fund is set forth by special act of the Dominion Parliament. The work, from ocean to ocean, is almost entirely done free and the men engaged in the canvass not only give their time and energy, but also pay their own expenses.

Others say the fund should be raised by taxes. Perhaps it should, although a good deal can be said in favor of the voluntary system. THE SAME MEN WHO ARE SO SURE THAT THIS SHOULD BE COMPULSORY IN THE FORM OF A TAX SO THAT EVERY MAN WOULD HAVE TO DO HIS PART, ARE QUITE GLAD THAT OUR RECRUITS ARE OBTAINED BY THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM. IF THE PAYING SHOULD BE COMPULSORY SO SHOULD THE FIGHTING. This tax argument is alright for an excuse to crawl out, but it is a poor reason for a man failing to do his duty regardless of what his neighbor does.

Still others say they are men of peace and will not help war. Unless the Allies win a decisive victory the world will know no peace. The United States is preparing now in case the Allies do not win. If the Allies win the United States and Canada too can go on plowing. If they do not win compulsory military service will become universal and the world will be deluged in blood. How the man of peace can stand back and fail to do his part in the great struggle for the world's peace is one of the mysteries we cannot solve.

There is no use. There is absolutely no excuse that can free a man from his responsibility in this matter. The most sacred duty that ever confronted the citizens of this country is now before them and no man can be happy in shirking it.

Pay or Fight!

equipment and leadership, as well as in numbers.

(d) A gun and munition resource superior to that of the enemy.

(e) Superiority in the air, which will ensure an advantage in scouting.

(f) Financial resources sufficient to attain all the foregoing.

(g) A unity of intention and direction which will match those of the enemy.

So far only one of these, (a), as yet attained. The others are only approximately within reach. The monitor fleet is not yet large enough to ensure (b). The equipment is being rapidly brought to the point required by (c). The superiority in the air is almost attained. Financial resources seem likely to stand the strain for another 12 months without extraordinary measures. The unity of intention is fairly satisfactory, although there are political shadows in both London and Paris.

Viewed thus, it is quite evident that the allies may win on equal terms with the Teutons within three months, as Belloc has predicted. Germany's excursion through Bulgaria to Constantinople is only an accident. The front is lengthening in the south, as it has been lengthened in the east, and the Teutons cannot defend so long a front with a slowly dwindling man-power. They may crash Serbia, and they may reach Constantinople, but the longer their lines of communication, the more vulnerable they will become.

In any case, this duel to the death cannot last much longer, and they may reach Constantinople, but the longer their lines of communication, the more vulnerable they will become.

Equality in three months should bring a decision within six months more. Thus a rush to the war in nine months from now is a reasonable guess, though no one would be sufficiently foolhardy as to make it in the form of a prophecy. Should Greece and Roumania come into the struggle, the end would be materially hastened. Should Greece remain neutral

and Bulgaria be content to allow Russian troops to pass through her territory, then the end may not come so soon. In the end, however, money, resources and command of the sea are the determining factors, and the allies either have these now in superiority or will shortly reach the superior position.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

A friend from Montreal sends us the following:

While in London recently I came in touch with a little incident which I think will interest you.

I attended one day, at noon, a recruiting meeting in front of the Mansion House. A great crowd of men and women listened to the recruiting Sergeants, all of whom had "done their bit" at the front.

A lady with a magnificent voice sang patriotic songs, which perhaps were more effective than the speeches of the recruiting Sergeants. At the close of the meeting it was announced that after singing "The King" the lady would sing "The Women's National Anthem."

Then, in splendid voice she sang—

"God save our splendid men,
Send them safe home again.
God save our men;
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous.
They are so dear to us,
God save our men."

As she sang, every man stood uncovered and with bowed head, and there were not many dry eyes.

I think it would be a good thing if the women of Canada would learn this as "The British Women's National Anthem," for surely it is the prayer of every loyal British woman.

After the meeting I went up to the singer, handed her my card, and asked her for the words she had just sung. When she saw that I was "from Montreal," she said, "Oh, I sang in Montreal, and will be glad to send the words to the women of Canada." She wrote them on the back of the blue envelope, which contained my passport.

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WAR LOAN

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THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

In the event of future issues (other than issues made abroad) being made by the Government, for the purpose of carrying on the war, bonds of this issue will be accepted at the issue price, 97½, plus accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscriptions to such issues.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith on behalf of the Government the above-named Bonds for subscription at 97½ payable as follows:—

10	per cent on application,
7½	" " 3rd January, 1916,
20	" " 1st February, 1916,
20	" " 1st March, 1916,
20	" " 1st April, 1916,
20	" " 1st May, 1916,

The instalments may be paid in full on and after the 3rd day of January, 1916, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. The bank will issue a provisional receipt.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch of any chartered bank in Canada, and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Scrip certificates payable to bearer will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds without coupons.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch of any chartered bank in Canada.

Holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, payable to bearer or registered, without payment of any fee, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert, without fee, into fully registered bonds without coupons at any time on application in writing to the Minister of Finance.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

The loan will be repaid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications which bear their stamp.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 30th November, 1915.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 22nd November, 1915.

PROOF THAT THE KAISER MADE UP HIS MIND ON WAR

Proof of German duplicity in the fateful last week of July, 1914, is afforded (according to a remarkable article by "Americus" in the Spectator) by evidence in an American suit: The case, which was tried in the United States district court of Boston, on April 1, arose out of the failure of the North German Lloyd steamer the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to complete its journey from New York on July 27. The National City bank of New York, for which Mr. Berk, the American barrister, who recently argued the case of the Allies in "the evidence in the case," appeared as counsel, shipped on that day about £500,000 in gold, part of which was consigned to Plymouth and part to Cherbourg.

On the night of July 31, when the German steamer was about 1,000 miles from Plymouth, the captain received by wireless a cryptic message, which stated that one Erhard was afflicted with catarrh, and the message bore the signature of "Siegfried," the code word for the powers in question, the managing directors of the North German Lloyd company.

The message came from Bremen, and contained no meaning to the captain, but Mr. Berk's cross-examination elicited that two years before, when the captain assumed command of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, his predecessor had given him a sealed package which was to be left unopened unless he received a message from "Siegfried" stat-

ing that the imaginary Erhard had suffered some illness. In that event he was to open the package, where he would find a code which would explain the message.

On his opening the packet a code was discovered, which consisted only of words having reference to a possible war. It contained two basic sentences, one of which was "War is threatened with—," and the other was "War has broken out with—." It contained code words for "England," "France," "Germany," and "Denmark," and additional words for different groupings of these powers. The particular message sent on this occasion was: "War has broken out with England, France and Russia. Return to New York."

The captain at once turned back, and, on account of the proximity of the British cruiser Essex to New York harbor, he put into Bar Harbor, where his ship was libelled by Mr. Berk's client for its failure to deliver the gold in accordance with its bill of lading. It was then shown although the company had appropriate code words to indicate a state of "threatening" war with one or more of the powers in question, the managing directors of the North German Lloyd sent, a few minutes before midnight on July 31, a positive statement that war had "broken out" between Germany, England, France, and Russia.

The significance of this will be apparent when it is remembered that, at midnight (Berlin time) of July 31 the kaiser sent his ultimatum to Russia to demobilize in twelve hours. It is still more significant that the mes-

sage was untrue. War had not then broken out even with Russia, and was not then even threatening with England. Germany was then nominally at peace with the world, and through diplomatic agencies was vigorously asserting the sincerity of her alleged mediatory efforts to preserve peace.

The psychology of this message to the German captain, which in view of the relations of the North German Lloyd company to the German government must be taken as semi-official, is that the kaiser and his government on the night of July 31 knew that they were about to take a certain course of action which would inevitably bring that country into conflict not only with Russia and France, but with England.

The avowed surprise and indignation of the German chancellor when Sir Edward Goschen four days later presented Great Britain's protest against the invasion of Belgium is thus shown to be in common with nearly all the German diplomacy of that crisis a piece of characteristic Machiavellism, for obviously, at least as early as the night of July 31, She knew that she was about to take steps which would make war inevitable.

RED CROSS NEWS

The Railwaymen's Patriotic Association at Barrie have just ordered a second motor ambulance for the Red Cross. This association has raised \$3,700 to date.

The Branch of the Red Cross shows a total membership of 264 and annual receipts of \$7,278.

The Ogden Hotel presented to the Alberta Red Cross by the Calgary Brewing Co., as a home for wounded soldiers, was formally opened last week in Calgary by the Lieutenant Governor. The building has 64 rooms, and is completely furnished with beds and all accessories. In each room three or four beds can be installed. The building cost the donors \$125,000. There are already ten soldiers in the home.

The London Red Cross, the shipping point for Western Ontario, has expanded its operations so much that it is now shipping directly to Montreal and Halifax instead of, as formerly, through the Head Shipping Office in Toronto.

Over 20 religious communities in the Province of Quebec have contributed supplies to the French-Canadian Section of the Red Cross.

The Metallic Red Cross Society near Ottawa have collected in the last year \$907 with a membership of only 20.

A Chatham boy seven years old sold two pet rabbits to make a contribution to the British Red Cross.

The years' revenue of the Louisburg, N.S., Red Cross has been \$618.

Over \$17,000 passed through the hands of the treasurer of the Barrie Branch of the Red Cross during the past year.

The United Growers of Okanagan, B.C., have sent over 5000 boxes of apples to the Red Cross Hospitals.

The Girl From Nowhere

Girls, giggles, and gowns, songs, scenery, and stagecraft, lights, laughter and love—all these combined with deep, dark deception, and a host of minor mysteries, make up the season's spectacular success, "The Girl From Nowhere," which comes to the Comet Theatre on Saturday, December 4th, matinee and evening performances.

With its scenes laid in sunny San Francisco, and its action supposedly transpiring during the 1915 Exposition, it is, to say the least, timely.

The story starts in a big department store, Telbridge's main floor front, to be exact. Pretty girls behind the counters and fashionable ladies buying goods; everybody singing about the joys of bargain day when enters the "girl from nowhere." She has the mannerisms of a Mexican senorita, the class of a Parisienne and the airs of an English heiress.

The plot thickens. Enter Capt. Arthur Stanton, inspector of rémouits for the British army. He is apparently very much in love with Molly—that's her name. Molly. Very strange for a young lady whose father is a leader of the Mexican revolution. Molly is employed as head designer for Telbridge. Incidentally she is gathering information for her olive-complexioned father. After some more songs in comes Billy Oswald—big pardon, Septimus Jones (detective), star and all.

Telbridge has missed a sum of money. Jones is set to catch the thief.

The mystery deepens. Jones tells Telbridge to introduce him as the new floorwalker. Business of much walking. After some more songs and much merriment caused by the whimsicalities of one Bertie Vivian the curtains are drawn and darkness settles.



ZARA CLINTON, In "The Girl From Nowhere."

down. Jones has had a hard day and the pipe given him by his protégé, Sherlock Holmes, goes out.

He dreams. And what he dreams furnishes two more hours of alternate fun and heart throbs. First Molly is the thief. He catches her. The models in the store window come to life and bid her good-bye. After a tearful exit and some encounters there enters a plain business man. Jones has just come into a million by the death of a forgotten uncle.

He decides to celebrate his sudden wealth by taking the models out to the Fair for the Fourth of July. Then the scene shifts. Behold the beautiful Tower of Jewels, bathed in moonlight, with a dozen spot lights coaxing scintillating rays of fire from the thousands of cut and mounted jewels. Jones is mistaken for the revolutionary spy chief by the Mexican delegation. After celebrating the Fourth, not to mention the 'teenth, Jones decides that a dip in the cool surf would be just the thing to cool his fevered brow. Next we see the Cliff House on one side the Golden Gate, and on the other the bathing beach. After that we do not pay much attention to the scenery for a time, for a dozen shapely beauties, augmented by Jones, all arrayed in their regulation one-piece bathing suits,

are preparing for their dip. They sing a song about the glad sea waves, and in they go.

The scene shifts back to the store. The young ladies don more conventional attire, and Jones wakes up. And great is the awakening thereof. He detects the lost money, discovers that Molly is a really truly heiress, whose parents died in Mexico some eighteen years ago, and also decides that she loves him. The best ever! "Worth twice the money." "Success to the Girl From Nowhere," etc., etc., the only sad and disappointed people in town being those who didn't go.

Moral: Get your tickets early.

POPE MAY RENOUNCE

ALL HIS CLAIMS TO TEMPORAL POWER

London, Nov. 17.—To enable him to take part in future European conferences, the pope will practically, though not formally, renounce all claims to temporal power at the next consistory, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company today.

It is assumed that his holiness has in mind participation by the Vatican in negotiations looking toward restored peace, and subsequent conferences for the establishment of post bellum conditions in Europe. To do this, it will be necessary for the pope to secure Italy's consent, and a renunciation of possible claims to temporal power unquestionably will be made a condition to such a concession by the Italian government.

The Vatican was deprived of temporal authority in 1870 as a result of an incident to the unification of Italy. The nominal claim to such power has ever since been made, however, and it has been the Italian government's refusal to recognize it that has led the past four popes to remain voluntary prisoners in the Vatican.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross realized \$400 by a fair at Glace Bay, N.S. One of the features was a sale by auction of a live pig.

One thousand two hundred wounded men were brought to one Red Cross train from the northern theatre of war to Biarritz in the south of France, the famous health resort.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary
P. O. Box 148. Phone No. 10.
Office: Bank Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR REMOVAL OF GERMAN SUBMARINE PERIL WILL NOW NO LONGER CONSTITUTE A MENACE

New Means of Dealing with Enemy Submarines Have Been Evolved by Great Britain, and it is Believed That These Methods will Revolutionize Navy Warfare

Great Britain has put into effective operation means of combating the submarine menace, according to official reports to the United States, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between 50 and 70. The report declares that the British admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea threat. New modes of offensive and defence that may revolutionize naval warfare have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased, it will no longer constitute a menace.

According to the reports destruction or capture of 50 submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number has reached 70. A dinner was given recently in London, which was attended by high government officials in celebration of the destruction of the 50th underwater enemy.

While the greatest secrecy is maintained the United States has information concerning the methods which have been employed. A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the approach of a submarine by sound from observation boats or stations planted off shore connected with points on the mainland.

Large nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to pass, and in open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships.

Big Irrigation Convention

Many Prominent Speakers to Deliver Addresses at Convention to be Held at Bassano

In connection with the Western Canadian Irrigation convention to be held at Bassano, Alta., Nov. 23 to 25, an excellent program of addresses has been arranged. Among the prominent men, who have signified their intention of attending, are the convention, and who have promised to speak are the following:

L. D. O'Donnell, supervisor of irrigation, U.S. reclamation service, Billings, Montana, "Better Farming," James Speckmann, executive director, Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

W. H. Olla, agricultural commissioner, Denver, Colo., "Irrigation," W. E. Scott, "Practical Irrigation."

R. A. Howes, dean faculty of agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, "Agricultural Education in Alberta."

J. F. Hinkle, third vice-president, International Irrigation Congress, Hamilton, Oregon, "The Alfalfa Farmer."

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, "Crop Rotations on Irrigated Land."

William Young, controller of water rights, department of agriculture, B.C., "The Success of Water Users' Communities in B.C."

S. G. Porter, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "The Basis of Successful Irrigation Farming."

Marjorie M. Goldie, instructor in household science, Agriculture Department, Olla, "Advances in Household Science Training for Country Girls."

W. E. Scott, "Practical Irrigation," agriculture, B.C. government, Victoria, B.C., "Agricultural Opportunities in British Columbia."

G. H. Hutton, superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, "Grading up a Hill by Irrigation."

Don H. Bark, formerly in charge of U.S. irrigation investigations in Idaho, "The Growth of Alfalfa."

S. S. Dunham, vice-president United Farmers of Alberta, Lethbridge, "The Future of Irrigation in Southern Alberta."

D. J. Wylie, M.A., hon. president Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Maple Creek, Sask., "Livestock."

R. M. Winslow, secretary B.C. Fruit Growers' association, "Getting Through Columbia Fruit to the Prairie Farmer."

S. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., superintendent agriculture and animal husbandry, C.P.R., Calgary, "Livestock on an Irrigated Farm."

G. D. Walters, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "Field Irrigation Investigation of the Interior."

Others who have accepted invitations to be present and address the delegates are: Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan; E. F. Drake, superintendent of irrigation, Ottawa; G. H. Thompson, minister of lands, British Columbia; J. P. Peters, commissioner of irrigation, department of the interior, Ontario; J. A. Hargrave, president, Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Saskatchewan; G. H. Thompson, president, Oregon Irrigation Congress, Portland, Oregon; G. H. Thompson, president, Lethbridge Board of trade; J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president, C.P.R., etc.

The Hon. A. J. Sifton, premier of Alberta, will open the convention and officially welcome the delegates.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture and president of the association will be in the chair. J. S. Mayor, chairman of the local board of control, will assist him.

New Air Weapon

Germans Are Perfecting a New Aerial Engine

The aerial torpedo invented by a Swedish officer and sold to Krupp is not the new air weapon, but certainly it is not the old one. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell fitted with a turbine by which it is propelled. The German air torpedo is more like an airplane fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless.

The German aerial torpedo can, theoretically, remain in the air for several hours, and can be controlled from a distance of two miles. Both weapons are discharged from a tube like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

In shape, this torpedo, the air, which is about seven feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel and the inner of aluminum. The outer case is fitted with a propeller and a lifting screw. About one-sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator, the battery, and an electric motor generator secured to the top. The machinery is controlled by a wireless system of wireless, and it is claimed that up to a distance of two miles the torpedo can be steered at will.

The German method of supplying submarines with oil from concealed places along the coasts has been disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their base at more frequent intervals.

Aeroplane are exceedingly useful in locating submarines. They can detect them even in the fog beneath the surface. It is a habit of the German submarines to slip into favorable position along the coast, where they can wait for long periods, rising occasionally for observation. As the batteries are not exhausted, the boats are not in motion, only a brief stay on the surface is necessary to renew the air supply and take a hurried observation.

Undersea boats adopting these tactics have been the most difficult to watch. Here the aeroplane has shown their great usefulness as the comparatively shallow water allows much of the British coast makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the ships lying on the bottom.

The aeroplane notes the position and notifies the nearest destroyer or patrol boat, which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, never immediately through the selected target it is made to assume a vertical position, the lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped, and the torpedo dives to the bottom, carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary mine, and it is said that in two torpedo tests it was sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

Originally, these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it now has been found they can be manipulated from warships. According to information, Germany has not only perfected the air against the British fleet, and for that purpose small swift craft armed with aerial torpedoes are building or have already been built.

Birds Still Outfit Men

Mr. Hawker has just broken a record by flying to eight 2,000 feet, and one looks round for a standard with which to compare the feat. The average English bird does not as a rule go above 300 feet, and even when migrating he sticks nearer a thousand than two. A flight of wild geese sometimes reaches 2,000 feet, but not invariably. But no aviator has yet outdistanced the highest birds for the great contour of the Andes is able to attain a height of 27,000 feet—London Chronicle.

Homestead Entries

Homestead entries in Western Canada for the first seven months of this year totalled 12,579, a decrease of 5,843 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The average English bird does not as a rule go above 300 feet, and even when migrating he sticks nearer a thousand than two. A flight of wild geese sometimes reaches 2,000 feet, but not invariably. But no aviator has yet outdistanced the highest birds for the great contour of the Andes is able to attain a height of 27,000 feet—London Chronicle.

New Statistician Appointed

The vacancy in the position of statistician of the labor department has been filled by the appointment of Bryce M. Stewart, who for some time has been in the department.

Robert H. Coats, the new census commissioner, is a native of Brockville and graduated at Queen's and Columbia Universities.

Vacuum Fly Catcher

A New York man has put his vacuum cleaner and phonograph horn to the task of catching restless flies and mosquitoes. The phonograph horn is attached to the end of the hose leading from the electric vacuum cleaner and the motor is started. With this apparatus flies and mosquitoes can be caught on the wing in less time than it takes to tell of it. When the mouth of the horn is brought close to the insect the force of the air sucks it down the tube to captivity within the cleaner.

Roar of French Guns

Uncanny Sensation as of the Underground Growing of Distant Volcano

The Cologne Gazette publishes the following account by the German author, Dr. George Weizer, of the terrific bombardment which preceded the French march into Champagne.

It is Friday morning. During the night we have been hearing the sound of distant gunfire. It is of one and duration exceeded anything experienced since we have been here. Yesterday evening the bombardment was exceptionally lively. Then it died down towards midnight, but about 4 o'clock this morning it started afresh with the unprecedented intensity typical of the scale bombardment, with short following shot in one unbroken row of thunder like the roll of a great drum.

One hour—two hours—four hours—still there was no end to it. The like of it had not been heard since the days when the first German advance passed like a storm over this section. Where is it? What does it mean?

The thunder of distant guns can be heard along the hills that rise to the valley. We are shut up to the top of the hill which rises outside the town. I have just returned. It is now 11 a.m., and the guns are still thundering the extraordinary roll of a bombardment in the Argonne, which was the prelude to a French attack on the Marne-Therese hill works. It has lasted from eight to eleven, three hours, and the other bombardment has already been going on more than twice as long.

The whole atmosphere is in a state of vibration. It is as if one perceived the sound not only with the ear, but as if one had the physical feeling of being shaken by our waves. It is as if the sound came from unknown depths of the earth, but it is not. It is like the unending underground growling of a distant volcano in eruption, and the earth is shaking for miles around, and making it tremble like a man in a fit of rage.

Defect in Firing System

Every farrier in the United States should be an efficiently organized factory, says the whole year round, declared the Hon. Charles T. Clegg, in an address before the Farmers' National congress at Omaha. He added that the farmer should be organized through co-operation with factories.

Mr. Clegg declared that the farmer's failure to get profitable employment for his products was due to the fact that the farmer was not organized through co-operation with factories.

Stocks of balmine now are being converted into an ingredient for explosives at a cooperative distillery at Volstead, which has been supplying clear alcohol extracted from grain for the manufacture of explosives, where it is used in the manufacturing of gunpowder.

Paper Money in Germany

In Germany there cannot be any doubt that despite her practical isolation, and therefore her unimpaired ability to produce essential goods, the nation is financially in a very bad way. This was made very clearly by the Turkish loan, or issue, of thirty million dollar war notes supposed to be guaranteed by the American government. The German Reichsbank and the Bank of Austria-Hungary. This constitutes a loan of 300 million marks, or 150 million dollars, to the German government.

These details were given by a peasant friend later led to a tree. He said the paper money was very thing. Now that the tide is turning against the Germans they count on the credit of the Allies for long forced to retreat.

Prominent Government Officials

Who will address the Ninth Annual Convention of the Western Canadian Irrigation Association, which will be held at Bassano, November 23rd, 24th, 25th.

(1) Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta.

(2) Hon. A. J. Sifton, Premier of Alberta.

(3) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

(4) Hon. H. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, British Columbia.

(5) W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, British Columbia.

(6) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.

A Good Ally

A Frenchman Pays a Tribute to the Navy of Britain

I write this letter from one of the British warships which the Germans declared they sank during one of the encounters which cost them so dear. The admiral commanding it is relating the phases of the battle and shows how the British ships were hit by the enemy's projectiles. They only damaged the ship, and propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless.

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The whole atmosphere is in a state of vibration. It is as if one perceived the sound not only with the ear, but as if one had the physical feeling of being shaken by our waves. It is as if the sound came from unknown depths of the earth, but it is not. It is like the unending underground growling of a distant volcano in eruption, and the earth is shaking for miles around, and making it tremble like a man in a fit of rage.

Defect in Firing System

Every farrier in the United States should be an efficiently organized factory, says the whole year round, declared the Hon. Charles T. Clegg, in an address before the Farmers' National congress at Omaha. He added that the farmer should be organized through co-operation with factories.

Mr. Clegg declared that the farmer's failure to get profitable employment for his products was due to the fact that the farmer was not organized through co-operation with factories.

Stocks of balmine now are being converted into an ingredient for explosives at a cooperative distillery at Volstead, which has been supplying clear alcohol extracted from grain for the manufacture of explosives, where it is used in the manufacturing of gunpowder.

Paper Money in Germany

In Germany there cannot be any doubt that despite her practical isolation, and therefore her unimpaired ability to produce essential goods, the nation is financially in a very bad way. This was made very clearly by the Turkish loan, or issue, of thirty million dollar war notes supposed to be guaranteed by the American government. The German Reichsbank and the Bank of Austria-Hungary. This constitutes a loan of 300 million marks, or 150 million dollars, to the German government.

These details were given by a peasant friend later led to a tree. He said the paper money was very thing. Now that the tide is turning against the Germans they count on the credit of the Allies for long forced to retreat.

Prominent Government Officials

Who will address the Ninth Annual Convention of the Western Canadian Irrigation Association, which will be held at Bassano, November 23rd, 24th, 25th.

(1) Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta.

(2) Hon. A. J. Sifton, Premier of Alberta.

(3) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

(4) Hon. H. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, British Columbia.

(5) W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, British Columbia.

(6) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE BRITISH LOOK THE TOWN OF LOOS

ELABORATENESS OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES

Germans Fought Desperately and the Vicissitudes of Their Resistance Was Due to Their Rage Over the Loss of Their Dugouts Which Cost Them so Much Labor

The scene of the British attack in the Loos region is a flat mining country, slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and tilted trees, and earthworks charred by explosions with slightly shining ground toward Loos and Leas.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting and the smoke of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, making positions where the British troops are fighting. The Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the scene of this battle of Loos, that they now have in their possession this German position. The trench at Loos, which had been used as an observation post is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment.

The normal population of Loos is about 10,000 people, and the families of the soldiers who remained in the town, taking shelter in the cellars of their homes, and in the houses of the town.

As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward it in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned away to rescue them, but before they could do so the women were shot. Some of the soldiers were killed.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the importance of the position. The trenches were of great depth, were cemented and contained electric lights and armchairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of the British.

The British bombardment put the wire in front of the German trenches and the British soldiers were able to advance. The British soldiers were able to advance.

When the artillery work was completed the British infantry sprang forward. The British soldiers were able to advance.

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**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

Now is the time to do your buying. Every department is filled with new and up to date merchandise at the very lowest prices. You will need overshoes, rubbers, underwear, overcoats, shoes, a new suit, blankets and other winter goods.

Furs! Furs!!

We are showing a beautiful range of Furs, in Muffs and Stoles, such as mink, marmot and other different lines, at special prices.

Ladies' Rat Coats

We wish to draw your attention to our Rat Coats. These coats are well lined and good fitting, at special prices. Prices are from.....\$50. \$75. \$95.



Half Price

20 Ladies' Coats, made of good heavy material, extra warm for cold weather, perfect fitting, a good variety of shades, on sale at half price.

Regular \$12.50 on sale.....	\$6.25
" 14.00 "	7.00
" 15.00 "	7.50
" 16.50 "	8.25
" 18.00 "	9.00
" 20.00 "	10.00
" 25.00 "	12.50

Ladies' Underwear

We have a complete range of the famous Watson underwear, separate or combination, prices from 35c to \$3.50

Men's and Boys' Department

Although prices of all lines of men's and boy's clothing and furnishings have advanced, we still have a very complete stock at the old prices:

Men's Tweed Ulsters at.....	\$8.00 to \$18.00
Fancy Mackinaws at.....	6.50 to 10.00
Young Men's Overcoats at.....	6.50 to 12.00

are all extra good values.

Stanfield's Underwear in combination and separate garments at the same old prices:

Red Label.....	\$1.50	Blue Label.....	\$1.75
Combinations.....			3.00

Cheaper lines from \$1.00 per garment and all wool

We bought very heavily on rubber and felt footwear and our sizes are still unbroken.

If you expect to buy clothing you should take advantage of the present low prices, as prices must advance soon.

GROCERY DEPT.....

Do not forget our Grocery Department. It always has something special to offer. Ogilvie's Golden Rod Flour, made from last year wheat, 98 lb sack \$2.75; 500 lb lots @ \$2.70. Hams per lb 18c. 10 lbs Dried Peaches for \$1.00. 10 lbs Prunes for \$1.00. Apples per box \$1.75 and \$2.00. Special bargains in Christmas Raisins, Peels, Dates, Figs, etc.

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**All Kinds of
Hockey Skates
in the
Hardware Dept.**

Only Twenty-five Days More Till Christmas

Each year more people realize the value of "shopping early." The nicest articles are sold first.

Our Xmas stock is coming in rapidly and before many days it will be complete.

Call and let us show you some extra values in suitable Xmas gifts we bought this year.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Owing to a delay in shipment of the films, the fifteenth episode of "Troy of Hearts" has been postponed till Monday night, November 25, at the Rex.

F. Stewart Whyte's "Hans Versatiles" will be seen at the Comet Theatre on Saturday, December 4th, afternoon and evening, in "The Girl From Nowhere."

See "The Minister's Bride," a long-haul, four-act comedy, in which local ladies take all the parts. It will be presented at the Comet on Thursday evening, December 2nd. Seats now selling.

The St. Cyprrian's bazaar will be held in the old Denike store on Saturday, December 4.

Get your reservations for the grand entertainment in the Comet on Thursday, December 2nd, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Church.

The Districts of Lacombe and Red Deer will hold a Sunday School and Young People's Convention in the Methodist church at Red Deer on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, December 2. The public are cordially invited.

"The Minister's Bride," a comedy in four acts, all the parts taken by the ladies of St. Andrew's Church, will be the attraction in the Comet Theatre on Thursday evening, December 2nd. Seats now on sale. Don't miss it.

The Methodist Sunday School purpose holding their Christmas Tree Entertainment on Thursday, December 23rd.

The annual meeting of Lacombe Agricultural Society will be held in the town hall on Wednesday, December 1, at 2 p.m.

On Monday evening a C.N.R. train ran into a bunch of J. S. Olson's cattle east of town and killed four out of ten. The cattle got on the right of way through a broken fence. This is a serious loss to Mr. Olson.—Guide, Rocky Mountain House.

H. G. Morrison, late manager of the Merchants' Bank at Carstairs, has been appointed manager at Lacombe, succeeding W. A. Shields, who has resigned to join the colors. Mr. Morrison is known to the majority of our citizens, having relieved Mr. Shields for a month last summer.

Next Monday evening is social evening at the meeting of the Epworth League in the Methodist Church, and a unique programme is being prepared. A dainty lunch will also be served. The young men are asked to come without neckties, and the young ladies to bring two each, both alike. The admission fee is but 15c for an evening of enjoyment.

Upon the eve of his departure to take a course in the Aviation Training School in Toronto J. L. Standish was presented with an address and a gold wrist watch by his friends here on Monday evening. The address was read by J. A. Driscoll and a very appropriate reply was made by Mr. Standish. The presentation and entertainment arrangements were in charge of Mrs. Anderson who carried them out most successfully. —Guide, Rocky Mt House.

Dr. Sharpe gave an interesting address to the Epworth Leaguers at the Methodist Church on Monday evening. His subject was "The Home and Nation Building."

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Women's Institute will be held in the Rest Room, Nanton Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

BORN

CUMMINGS—At Lacombe, on November 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Cummings, a daughter.

Repair Work

We do all kinds of repair work—promptly, accurately, reasonably.

If you break a lens, bring the broken parts to us, and we'll make an absolutely accurate match.

We mend broken frames or can fit your old lenses in new style frames or supply the proper clasp or nose guard to hold your glasses on with security and perfect comfort.

Let us take care of all your glass needs and troubles.

You are responsible for the eyes of your child. Watch out for frowns and squints.

Denike & Bulger

Jewelers and Optometrists
LACOMBE ALBERTA

MARRIAGES

LONDON-ROSE—At the home of the bride's parents, Lacombe, on Wednesday, November 24th, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, Howard Landon to Miss Margaret Irene Rose, both of Lacombe.

HENDERSON-STAACK.—At the home of the bride's parents, Lacombe, on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., Adelbert Henderson, to Miss Hattie Esther Staack.

INGLIS GARRIOCH.—At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, on Monday, Nov. 22nd, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., John Inglis, of Olds, to Mrs. Mary Garrioch, of Lacombe.

In the November elections in the States woman suffrage was defeated by very large majorities in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The people rejected the new constitution in New York by a vote of two to one. Prohibition was defeated in Ohio by a large majority.

The news from Serbia has started a stampede on the recruiting offices in England. It would start a similar stampede to the recruiting offices in Canada if the young men of the country were convinced that enlistment was the first step in a quick march to the front and not the beginning of indefinite existence in barracks in Canada.

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Men's Leather Leggings
Winter Mitts and
Gloves for Men
and Boys
Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Tidsworth's Furniture Store Lacombe